

English as a Second

UNIVERSITE

Language

Grammar Book I

ESPOIR

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Table

1. Unit One: Alphabet
 - 1.1. The Alphabet
 - 1.2. Giving More Information
 - 1.3. What You Like to Do (Hobbies)
 - 1.4. Ordinal Numbers
 - 1.5. Simple Present Tense (Verb to Be)
 - 1.6. New Words
 - 1.7. WH Questions
 - 1.8. There is / There are
2. Unit Two: Present Continuous
 - 2.1. Present Continuous
 - 2.2. Present Continuous Tense Form
 - 2.3. Preposition (Part I)
3. Unit Three:
 - 3.1. Days of the Week / Month of the Year
 - 3.2. Date in English
 - 3.3. What is the Time in English?
 - 3.4. Seasons of the Year
 - 3.5. The Weather
4. Unit Four: Nouns
 - 4.1. Common Nouns
 - 4.2. Proper Nouns
 - 4.3. Singular Nouns
 - 4.4. Plural Nouns
 - 4.5. Collective Nouns
 - 4.6. Masculine and Feminine Nouns
 - 4.7. Positive Form of Nouns
5. Unit Five: Pronouns
 - 5.1. Personal Pronouns
 - 5.2. Subject Pronouns
 - 5.3. Object Pronouns
 - 5.4. Reflexive Pronouns
 - 5.5. Possessive Pronouns
 - 5.6. Demonstrative Pronouns
 - 5.7. Interrogative Pronouns
 - 5.8. Indefinite Pronouns
6. Unit Six: Adjectives
 - 6.1. Kinds of Adjectives
 - 6.2. The Order of Adjectives
 - 6.3. Adjectives Endings
 - 6.4. Describe What is Something is Made of
 - 6.5. Describe What Something is Like
 - 6.6. The Comparison of Adjectives
 - 6.7. Superlative Form
 - 6.8. Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms
 - 6.9. Adjective Phrases
7. Unit Seven: Determiners
 - 7.1. Articles
 - 7.2. Using Nouns with Articles
 - 7.3. Demonstrative Determiners
 - 7.4. Quantifying Determiners
 - 7.5. Interrogative Determiners
 - 7.6. Possessive Determiners
 - 7.7. Numbers
 - 7.8. Using Determiners Together
8. Unit Eight: Verbs
 - 8.1. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs
 - 8.2. Auxiliary Verbs
 - 8.3. Other Areas in which the Auxiliary Verbs Are Used
 - 8.4. Linking Verb
9. Exercises
10. Vocabulary

1.1 UNIT ONE

THE ALPHABET A-Z (the letters of the English language)

1.1.1.1

D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l M m N n O o P p Q q R r S s
v W w X x Y y Z z

A a B b C c
T t U u V

New words

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Alphabet | To spell | Last name | Married |
| Letter | Phonetic | Family name | Single |
| Capital letter | Name | Given name | Engaged |
| Small letter | Full name | Maiden name | |
| Vowel | First-name | Married name | |
| Consonant | Middle name | Nick name | |

GIVING MORE INFORMATION

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.1 Age | 1.1.1.1.2 Work | 1.1.1.1.3 Place |
| I am 18 years old. | I am a copywriter. | I am from Michigan. |
| I am 18. | I work in an ad agency. | I hail from Massachusetts. |
| I am an 18-year-old boy/girl | I work in Intercom Ads. | I come from New York. |
| | I work as an architect. | I live in Chicago. |

WHAT YOU LIKE TO DO (Hobbies)

| | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| I like reading books. | Bowling | Travelling | Pool | Go shopping |
| I like reading books and love to swim. | card games | Camping | Reading | Do sport |
| I am a good cook. | Cinema | Chess | Sunbathing | Chat with..... |
| I am good at playing chess. | Cooking | Computer games | Watching | Explore |
| I like to shop when I'm free | Darts | Crosswords | Playing guitar | Do arts and crafts |
| I like to listen..... | Gardening | Eating out | Puzzle games | Swim |
| I am fond of | Knitting | The internet | Hang out with... | Ski |
| I have a penchant for | Sailing | Painting | Music | Go for a walk |

1.4 ORDINAL NUMBERS - USED FOR RANKING

| In figures | In words |
|------------|--------------|
| 1st | the first |
| 2nd | the second |
| 3rd | the third |
| 4th | the fourth |
| 5th | the fifth |
| 6th | the sixth |
| 7th | the seventh |
| 8th | the eighth |
| 9th | the ninth |
| 10th | the tenth |
| 11th | the eleventh |
| 12th | the twelfth |

| In figures | In words |
|------------|-------------------|
| 13th | the thirteenth |
| 14th | the fourteenth |
| 15th | the fifteenth |
| 16th | the sixteenth |
| 17th | the seventeenth |
| 18th | the eighteenth |
| 19th | the nineteenth |
| 20th | the twentieth |
| 21st | the twenty-first |
| 22nd | the twenty-second |
| 23rd | the twenty-third |
| 24th | the twenty-fourth |
| 25th | the twenty-fifth |

| In figures | In words |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 26th | the twenty-sixth |
| 27th | the twenty-seventh |
| 28th | the twenty-eighth |
| 29th | the twenty-ninth |
| 30th | the thirtieth |
| 40th | the fortieth |
| 50th | the fiftieth |
| 60th | the sixtieth |
| 70th | the seventieth |
| 80th | the eightieth |
| 90th | the ninetieth |
| 100th | the hundredth |
| 101st | the hundred and first |
| 1000th | the thousandth |

1.2 VERB TO BE (PRESENT TENSE)

1.2.1.1 Normally we use the verb to be to in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feeling, marital status.

| Present Simple (stative) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| I am a teacher | You are a student | He /She is a student. | It is a car. | We are all teachers. | They <i>are</i> students. |

Page

12

| Positive/ Affirmative Statement | Negative Statement | Question |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| I am = I'm sick | I am not = I'm not sick | Am I sick? |
| You are = You're sick | You are not = You aren't sick | Are you sick? |
| He / She / It is = He's / She's / it's sick | He / She / it is not = He / She / it isn't sick | Is he / she / it sick |
| We are = We're sick | We are not = We aren't sick | Are we Sick? |
| You are = You're sick | You are not = You aren't sick | Are you sick |
| They are = They're sick | They are not = They aren't sick | Are they sick? |

1.3 New Words

| Hobbies | Hobbies | Occupations / Profession | Occupations / Profession |
|---|---|---|--|
| Doing Ballet Singing Songs Fishing Reading Books Playing Cards Playing Tennis | Taking photos Playing the guitar Walking Swimming Watching TV Flying a kite Skipping rope | Doctor Dance r Dentist Farmer Cashie r Builder | Reporter Tailor Teacher Cook Magician Baker Artist Gardener Waiter Vet Carpenter Businessman Actor Policeman Nurse Painter Secretary Singer |

WH-Questions (Questions Words)

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| who It is used to ask about people. It's never used to ask about things. | which It is used to ask about people and things when there is a choice to make. | what It is used to ask about people, animals and things. | whose It is used to ask about who the possessor of something is. |
| when We use it when we want to ask about time. | where We use it when we want to ask about place. | why We use it when we want to ask about reason. | how We use it to ask about people, events and the way things are done. |

Remember! Question word + auxiliary + subject + verb

The 8 question words that have the letters 'wh' in them'

| Question word | Examples |
|---------------|---|
| Where | Where is the nearest petrol station? |
| Who | Who are you? |
| When | When does the next train arrive? |
| What | What was that noise? |
| Why | Why do you drink coffee before going to bed? |
| Whose | Whose telephone is this? |
| Which | Which train do I need to catch to go to London? |
| How | How old is your car? |

WH Question Words and there meaning

| Question Word | How to use the word | Example sentence |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>What</i> | Asking for information about anything | What is your age and name? |
| <i>What</i> | Asking someone to repeat something or get confirmation | What? I missed that can you say it again please. You did what? |
| <i>What for</i> | Asking for a reason, asking why | What made you do that for? |
| <i>When</i> | Asking about time | When did you leave the office yesterday? |
| <i>Where</i> | Asking in or at what place or position | Where do they live? |
| <i>Which</i> | Asking about choice | Which color do you want? |
| <i>Who</i> | Asking what or which person or people (subject) | Who opened the door? |
| <i>Whom</i> | Asking what or which person or people (object) | Whom did you see? |
| <i>Whose</i> | Asking about ownership | Whose are these shoes? Whose turn is it to clean the car? |
| <i>Why</i> | Asking for reason, asking what...for | Why do you say that? |
| <i>Why don't</i> | Making a suggestion | Why don't I help you? |
| <i>How</i> | Asking how to do something | How does this work? |
| <i>How</i> | Asking about someone's condition or quality | How was your test today? |
| <i>How + adj or adv</i> | How to ask about extent or degree | |
| <i>How far</i> | Distance to a certain place | How far is London from Manchester? |
| <i>How long</i> | Length (time or space) | How long will the chicken take to cook? |
| <i>How many</i> | Quantity how many | How many cars are there? |
| <i>How much</i> | Quantity (uncountable) | How much cash do you have in the bank? |
| <i>How old</i> | What is your age | How old are you? |
| <i>How come (informal)</i> | Asking for reason, asking why | How come I can't see her? |

.4 There Is / There Are

1.4.1.1 Use there with is and are to say what exists or what you can have. Use there is with singular nouns, and there are with plural nouns.

- There is a tree in our garden.
- There is a girl called Farah in my class.
- There is fish for dinner.
- There is nothing to do when it rains.
- There's a cat sitting on the bench.
- There's a boy in my class who can walk on his hands.
- There are cows in the field.
- There are some very big ships in the harbor today.

UNIT TWO - VERBS AND TENSES (PART 1)

1. We use "present continuous" when we talk about events that are going on at the time of speaking.

Examples:

Look! The girl is riding her bicycle. / I am having my breakfast at the moment. I can't come out. / The students are writing the summary of the reading text now. / Be quiet! The baby is sleeping.

2. We use "present continuous" when we talk about a period of time close to present.

Examples:

Our football team isn't playing well this season. / She is preparing the project today. / We're having a lot of meetings this week. / Mark is working in China this month.

3. The present progressive tense is also used to talk about things that are planned for the future.

Examples:

- I am going to the library tomorrow.
- We are having a barbecue on Sunday
- We can't go to the movies tomorrow because my mom is working
- All my friends are coming to my party next week.
- We're taking my cousin to the zoo later today

Present continuous tense Form

4. We form the present progressive tense by using am, is or are with a verb that ends in ing.

Notes:

The "ing" form of a verb is called the present participle. You use the present participle with am, is or are to make the present progressive tense.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| am + watching (present participle) | is + listening (present participle) | are + playing (present participle) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|

Preposition (Part I)

A. A preposition is a word that is followed by a noun or a pronoun. The word that is followed the preposition is called the object of the preposition.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|
| She puts her hand | inside | | my bag. |
| | Preposition | | noun |

B. There are many kinds of prepositions; in this chapter we are going to see two of them:

1) Prepositions of Place and, 2) Prepositions of Time.

| 1. Prepositions of Place show where something happens. They are; | | 2. Prepositions of time show when something happens. They are: | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Over Behind In Opposite In front of In the front of | On Under Next to Behind Between | <p>We use at for specific times. <i>For example:-</i> I start work at 7.00 a.m. I don't work at night.</p> <p>We use on for specific days and dates. <i>For example:</i> My birthday is on Monday. We're having a party on 7th September. We also use on for some special days.</p> | <p><i>For example:</i> On Christmas day. We use in for nonspecific times during a day, a month, a season, or a year.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> In summer it's too hot to work. I started this web site in 1999. She woke up in the night.</p> |

UNIT - THREE

Days of the Week/ Month of the Year

| | | |
|--|---|------------|
| There are seven days in the week, they are: | There are twelve months in the year, they are: | Page 15 |
| Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday | January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. | |

.5 THE DATE IN ENGLISH – WRITING AND SPELLING

1. How to say the year?

| You write | You say |
|-----------|---|
| 1900 | nineteen hundred |
| 1901 | nineteen hundred (and) one OR nineteen oh-one |
| 1995 | nineteen ninety-five |
| 2010 | two thousand ten OR twenty hundred |
| 2002 | two thousand (and) two OR twenty oh-two |
| 2010 | two thousand (and) ten OR twenty ten |

You normally *split up* the year in tens. **1985** is split up in **19** and **85**. (You say: *nineteen eighty-five*). From 2000 until 2009 the year is normally not split up.

- 2000 = two thousand
- 2001 = two thousand (and) one

The word *and* is often left out. From 2010 on the year is split up again. **2010** is split up in **20** and **10**. (You say: *twenty ten*).

2. Writing and saying the date in *British English*

1.5.1.1 Rule: day – month – year

| | Day | Month | Year |
|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| You write | 1st | January, | 2010 |
| You say | The first of | January | twenty ten |

3. Writing and saying the date in *American English*

1.5.1.2 Rule: month – day – year

| | Month | Day | Year |
|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|
| You write | January | 1st, | 2010 |
| You say | January | (the)* first | twenty ten |

* The definite article >the< can be left out.

4. Sample sentences and the correct prepositions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I was born in 1999. (Use in with the year.) - I was born in August. (Use in with the month.) | <p>I was born on 12th May, 2000. (Use on in the complete date.)</p> |
|---|---|

WHAT'S THE TIME IN ENGLISH?

There are two common ways of telling the time.

| | |
|---|---|
| Formal but easier way. | |
| Say the hours first and then the minutes. | For minutes 01 through 09, you can pronounce the '0' as <i>oh</i>. |
| Example: 7:45 - seven forty-five | Example: 11:06 - eleven (oh) six |

More Popular Way

Say the minutes first and then the hours. Use *past* and the preceding hour for minutes 01 through 30. Use *to* and the forthcoming hour for minutes 31 through 59.

| | |
|---|---|
| Example: 7.15 - fifteen minutes past seven | - Another possibility of saying '15 minutes past' is: <i>a quarter past</i> |
| Example: 7.45 - fifteen minutes to eight | - Another possibility of saying '15 minutes to' is: <i>a quarter to</i> |
| | - Another possibility of saying '30 minutes past' is: <i>half past</i> |
| | Example: 5:30 - half past five |

Page

16

.6 Note

| | |
|---|---|
| Use <i>o'clock</i> only at the full hour. Example: 7:00 - seven o'clock (but 7:10 - ten past seven) In English ordinary speech, the twelve-hour clock is used. 1.6.1 Beispiel: 17:20 - <i>twenty past five</i> | 1.6.1.1 For times around midnight or midday you can use the expressions midnight or midday / noon instead of the number 12. Beispiel: 00:00 – <i>midnight</i> Beispiel: 12:00 - <i>midday or noon</i> |
|---|---|

- Use *in the morning* before 12 o'clock or noon, after 12 o'clock or noon use *in the afternoon*. When to change from *afternoon* to *evening*, from *evening* to *night* and from *night* to *morning* depends on your sense of time.

1.6.1.2 **Example:** 3:15 - a quarter past three in the morning OR a quarter past three at night

- More formal expressions to indicate whether a time is before noon or after are *a.m.* (also: am - ante meridiem, before noon) and *p.m.* (also: pm - post meridiem, after noon). Use these expressions only with the formal way of telling the time.

Example: 3:15 - three fifteen a.m.

.7 SEASONS OF THE YEAR

1.7.1.1 There are four seasons in the year. Each season has distinctive weather and cultural significance.

| | |
|---|--|
| Spring: In spring the days grow longer, the weather is warmer but it often rains and can get very windy. We celebrate Easter in the spring. Summer: In summer the days are long and the weather's usually warm and sometimes even hot. We usually go on holiday in the summer. | Autumn: In autumn the days get shorter, it gets colder and the leaves fall from the trees. We celebrate Halloween in autumn. Winter: In winter the days are short and it is generally cold and often wet, sometimes it snows. We celebrate Christmas in the winter. |
|---|--|

.8 THE WEATHER

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| - Warm It's warm or It's a warm day | - Cloudy It's cloudy. or It's a cloudy day. | - Sunny It's sunny. or It's a sunny day. | - Rainy It's rainy. or It's a rainy day. |
| - Cold It's cold or It's a cold day. | - Stormy It's stormy. or It's a stormy day. | - Foggy It's foggy. or It's a foggy day | - Snowy It's snowy. or It's a snowy day. |
| - Windy It's windy. or It's a windy day. | | | |

1.9 UNIT FOUR - NOUN

1.9.1.1 Nouns names a person, thing, animal, and place.

There are two main types of nouns: **common nouns** and **proper nouns**.

1. Common Nouns: Words for people, places and things are called **common nouns**.

A. These common nouns are words for **things**.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| ruler | chair | hammer | bicycle | truth | dictionary | spade |
| pen | table | saw | ship | calculator | courage | printer |
| crayon | sofa | axe | truck | television | carpet | computer |
| pencil | loyal | drill | ferry | fridge | telephone | bus |
| book | lamp | ladder | train | cooker | lawnmower | laziness |

B. These common nouns are words for **animals**. Notice that special names for **young animals** are included.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|
| dog | fox | cub | puppy | goat | tiger | cub | kid | sheep | lion |
| cat | elephant | calf | kitten | frog | whale | calf | tadpole | cub | lamb |
| cow | kangaroo | joey | calf | horse | bear | cub | foal | | |

C. These common nouns are words for **places**.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| bank | airport | school | post office | theater | factory | shop |
| hotel | gas station | university | police station | hospital | nursery | gym |
| library | park | office | restaurant | synagogue | temple | stadium |
| museum | farm | mosque | supermarket | church | mall | zoo |

D. These common nouns are words for **people** who do certain things.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|----------------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| singer | manager | sailor | gardener | farmer | doctor | photographer | writer |
| dancer | secretary | pilot | police officer | clerk | dentist | magician | friend |
| artist | teacher | driver | plumber | technician | lawyer | athlete | brother |

2. Proper Nouns: The names of particular people, places and things are **proper nouns**. They always **begin with a capital letter**.

A. These **people's names** are proper nouns.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Robin Hood | Mom | Miss Park | Grandad | Dr. Lee | Yang Ming |
| Aladdin | Dad | Mrs. Taylor | Uncle David | Professor Raj | Ms. Hall |
| Frankenstein | Granny | Mr. Young | Aunt Diana | Jose | Harry Potter |

B. The names of the **days of the week** and the **months of the year** are proper nouns.

| days of the week | months |
|------------------|-----------|
| Monday | January |
| Tuesday | February |
| Wednesday | March |
| Thursday | April |
| Friday | May |
| Saturday | June |
| Sunday | July |
| | August |
| | September |
| | October |
| | November |
| | December |

C. The names of **special days** and **celebrations** are also proper nouns

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| New Year's Day | Veterans' Day | Independence Day | Memorial Day | Labor Day | Christmas |
| Mother's Day | Thanksgiving | Valentine's Day | Halloween | Ramadan | Yom Kippur |

D. The names of **famous places, buildings** and **monuments** are proper nouns.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Big Ben | the Empire State Building | the Sydney Opera House | the Golden Gate Bridge |
| the Sphinx | the Eiffel Tower | the Statue of Liberty | Chaco Canyon Pueblo |
| Graceland | the Leaning Tower of Pisa | Buckingham Palace | the Great Wall of China |

E. The names of **people who live in a particular country** are also proper nouns.

| Country | People | Country | People | Country | People | Country | People |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Afghanistan | Afghans | China | the Chinese | Haiti | Haitian | Australia | Australians |

3. Singular Nouns

Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**.

1.9.1.3 When you are talking about just one thing or person, use a **singular noun**. For example:

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|
| a tent | a park | an idea | a taxi | a doctor | an oven | a house | a lady | an exercise |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|

4. Plural Nouns

A. Use a **plural noun** when you are talking about two or more people, places or things.

► Just add **s** to make most nouns plural.

| singular | plural | singular | plural |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| a computer | computers | a mountain | mountains |
| a chair | chairs | a river | rivers |
| a train | trains | an envelope | envelopes |
| a player | players | an insect | insects |
| a teacher | teachers | an oven | ovens |
| a taxi | taxis | an uncle | uncles |

Notice:

n Words called **articles** or **determiners** are used to signal nouns.

| | | |
|----------|-------------|----------------|
| a river | an armchair | three biscuits |
| a castle | an idea | five eggs |

n The article **an** is used before nouns that begin with the **vowels a, e, i, o and u**.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| an artist | an eye | an insect |
| an oven | an umbrella | |

n The article **a** is used before nouns that begin with the other letters, called **consonants**. But some words don't follow these rules.

- a uniform, a unit, a user: **a**, not **an**, is used because the vowel **u** in these words is pronounced like the word **you**;
- an hour, an heir, an honor: **an**, not **a**, is used because the consonant **h** in these words is not pronounced.

B. Nouns that end in s, ss, ch, sh or x, are made plural by adding es.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| bus | buses | sandwich | sandwiches | flash | flashes | branch | branches |
| glass | glasses | witch | witches | box | boxes | church | churches |
| dress | dresses | brush | brushes | fox | foxes | beach | beaches |

C. Most nouns that end in y are made plural by changing the y to i and adding es.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|---------|------------|--------------|
| baby | babies | puppy | puppies | city | cities | teddy | teddies |
| family | families | housefly | houseflies | lily | lilies | fairy | fairies |
| story | stories | library | libraries | party | parties | dictionary | dictionaries |

D. Nouns that have a vowel before the y are made plural by simply adding s at the end.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| key | keys | day | days | chimney | chimneys | toy | toys |
| monkey | monkeys | tray | trays | trolley | trolleys | boy | boys |
| donkey | donkeys | runway | runways | valley | valleys | cowboy | cowboys |

E. Many nouns that end in f are made plural by changing the f to v and adding es.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | leaf | leaves |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| half | halves | wolf | wolves | shelf | shelves | thief | thieves |

F. But some nouns that end in f are made plural simply by adding s.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| chief | chiefs | cliff | Cliffs | handkerchief | Handkerchiefs |
| roof | Roofs | puff | puffs | | |

G. Some nouns that end in **f** can be made plural in **two ways**.

| singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| scarf | scarfs or scarves | dwarf | dwarfs or dwarves |
| hoof | hoofs or hooves | wharf | wharfs or wharves |

H. Most nouns that end in **fe** are made plural by changing the **f** to **v** and adding **s**.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| knife | knives | life | lives | wife | wives | midwife | midwives |

I. Most nouns that end in **o** are made plural by adding **s**.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| video | videos | hippo | hippos | zoo | zoos | kangaroo | kangaroos |

J. But other nouns that end in **o** are made plural by adding **es**.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| tomato | tomatoes | potato | potatoes | hero | heroes |

K. Some nouns change spelling from the singular form to the plural.

| singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| man | men | tooth | teeth | person | people | goose | geese |
| woman | women | foot | feet | mouse | mice | child | children |

What's the plural of the kind of **mouse** that you use with a computer? The plural is either **mice** or **mouses**.

L. The plural form of some nouns is the same as the singular form.

| singular | plural | singular | plural |
|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| sheep | sheep (not sheeps) | aircraft | aircraft (not aircrafts) |
| deer | deer (not deers) | salmon | salmon (not salmons) |
| fish | fish (not fishes) | | |

When you are talking about different kinds of **fish**, the plural can be **fishes**, for example:
The various fishes of the Indian Ocean

M. Some nouns are **always** plural.

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|------------|---------|------------|
| trousers | glasses | shorts | spectacles | tights | binoculars |
| pants | scissors | jeans | goggles | pajamas | pliers |

N. Some nouns are **usually** plural.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| shoes | chopsticks | sandals | gloves | slippers | clogs | boots | socks |
|-------|------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|

1.10 Notes:

1.10.1.1 You can use **a pair of** with these plural nouns. For example:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a pair of trousers | a pair of glasses | a pair of chopsticks | a pair of gloves | a pair of sandals |
| a pair of pants | a pair of scissors | | | |

5. Collective Nouns

Words for groups of people, animals or things are called **collective nouns**.

A. Here are some collective nouns for **groups of people**.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| a family | a crew | an orchestra | the government | a choir | a company | a committee |
| a team | a club | an audience | the army | a band | a gang | a community |

Page |
21

1.10.1.2 Collective nouns may be used with a **singular verb** or with a **plural verb**. If the group is acting as a single unit, use a singular verb. If group members are acting as individuals, use a plural verb.

For example: The crowd was orderly. Or The crowd were clapping, yelling and cheering.

Notes: Always use a plural verb with the collective nouns, **people** and **the police**.

For example: Those people live (not lives) in Asia. The police have caught (not has caught) the thief

B. Here are more collective nouns you can use for **groups of people**.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a crowd of shoppers | a gang of thieves |
| a company of actors | a panel of judges |
| a class of schoolchildren | a platoon of soldiers |

C. Many **groups of animals** have their own special collective nouns.

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a herd of cattle | a pack of wolves | a litter of | a drove of sheep | a pod of |
| a flock of birds | a pride of lions | a troop of | a gaggle of geese | a school of fish |

D. Some **groups of things** also have their own special collective nouns.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| a bunch of bananas | a deck of cards | a bouquet of flowers | a suite of furniture | a fleet of vehicles |
| a cluster of grapes | a flight of steps | a range of mountains | a set of tools | a grove of trees |
| a bunch of flowers | a suite of rooms | a fleet of ships | a string of beads | |

E. Some nouns name the **amount or form of something**.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| a loaf of bread | a ball of string | a bar of chocolate | a bar of soap |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|

F. The words **a piece of** mean a single serving or part of something.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a slice/piece of bread | a slice/piece of cheese | a piece/square of chocolate | a slice/piece of cake |
| a sheet/piece of paper | a piece of chalk | a piece of information | a piece of advice |

6. Masculine and Feminine Nouns

A. **Masculine nouns** are words for men, boys and male animals. **Feminine nouns** are words for women, girls and female animals.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine |
| boy | girl | nephew | niece | wizard | witch | brother | sister |
| man | woman | king | queen | actor | actress | husband | wife |
| father | mother | prince | princess | policeman | Policewoman | grandfather | grandmother |
| son | daughter | emperor | empress | waiter | waitress | uncle | aunt |

B. Many nouns are used for both males and females. They are called **common gender nouns**.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| teacher | baby | doctor | scientist | child | cousin | dancer | pupil | parent | astronaut | president | manager |
|---------|------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|

C. With animals, there is one general word for the male and the female. Sometimes the word same as the general word. Sometimes the word for same as the general word.

| animal | masculine | feminine | animal | masculine | feminine |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| rabbit | buck | doe | duck | drake | duck |
| horse | stalion | mare | cattle | bull | cow |
| sheep | ram | ewe | goose | gander | goose |
| pig | boar | sow | fox | fox | vixen |
| chicken | rooster | hen | tiger | tiger | tigress |

Page
22

7. The Possessive Form of Nouns

1. To make the possessive form, put an **apostrophe** and an s **'s** after **a singular noun**.

1. This is my bed and that is Peter's bed.
2. We all like Dad's cooking.
3. It is my job to collect everybody's plate after the meal.
4. The flies are buzzing around the horse's tail.
5. This is Susan and Jenny's room.
6. This is Tom's hat and that is Tom's father's hat.

Notice:

- How do you make the possessive form when two names linked by **and** are the owners? Put an **'s** after the second name only.

For example:

Katy and Mike's house is very big. (= the house that belongs to both Katy and Mike)

Joe and Sarah's dad works at the shoe factory. (= He is Joe's dad and he is also Sarah's dad.)

- Sometimes two possessive forms with **'s** appear together, one after the other:

This is John's brother's ball. (= The ball belongs to John's brother.)

Paul's teacher's house has a swimming pool. (= the house that belongs to Paul's teacher)

2. After **plural nouns** that don't end in **s**, use an **apostrophe** and an s **'s** to make the possessive form.

1. The children's room is always messy.
2. Some people's houses are bigger than ours.
3. Rats' tails are longer than mice's tails.
4. Men's voices are deeper than women's voices.

3. After **plural nouns** that end in **s**, just add an apostrophe **'s**.

1. The pupils' desks are arranged in rows.
2. The boys' bedroom is bigger than the girls' bedroom.
3. The strong winds destroyed all the farmers' crops.
4. Mice's tails are shorter than rats' tails.

Notes: When a name ends in **s**, you can make the possessive form in either of two ways: add an apostrophe and an s **'s**, or add just an apostrophe **'**.

For example:

This is James's house.

or

This is James' house.

Which is Charles's bike?

or

Which is Charles' bike?

A **pronoun** is a word that **takes the place of a noun**. There are different kinds of pronouns: Personal Pronouns and Subject Pronouns

1. **Personal pronouns** may be used as: the **subject** of a verb, or the **object** of a verb.
2. The **subject** of a verb **does the action of the verb**. The personal pronouns **I, you, he, she, it, we** and **they** can all be used as the subject of a verb. Study the following two sentences: Lisa likes cats. She has four cats.

1.10.1.3 In the first sentence, the proper noun **Lisa** is the subject of the verb **likes**. In the second sentence, the pronoun **she** is the subject of the verb **has**.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as subjects** of verbs.

1. My name is Michael. I am fourteen.
2. My father works hard. He works in a factory.
3. My sister is older than me. She is twelve.
4. Our dog is very naughty. It likes to chase cats.
5. Bob, you are a bad dog!
6. David and I are playing football. We like sports.
7. Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than I am

A. Object Pronouns

The **object** of a verb **receives the action of the verb**. The personal pronouns **me, you, him, her, it, us** and **them** can all be used as the object of a verb.

Look at the following two sentences: Lisa likes cats. / She likes to stroke them.

1.10.1.4 In the first sentence, the noun **cats** is the object of the verb **likes**. In the second sentence, the pronoun **them** is the object of the verb **stroke**.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as objects** of verbs.

- I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping me.
- Goodbye, children! I'll call you later. Where is John? I need to speak to him.
- Miss Garcia is very nice. All the children like her.
- The car is very dirty. Mom is cleaning it.
- Uncle Harry called Mary to ask her a question.
- My chocolates are all gone. Someone has eaten them.

First Person, Second Person and Third Person

In grammar, the person who is speaking is called the **first person**. The one spoken to is called the **second person**, and the one spoken about is called the **third person**.

Here is a table to help you remember which pronouns to use.

| | Subject | Object |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| First Person Singular | I | me |
| Second Person Singular | you | you |
| Third Person Singular | he she it | him her it |
| First Person Plural | we | us |
| Second Person Plural | you | you |
| Third Person Plural | they | them |

B. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer to the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb. The words **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves** are reflexive pronouns.

1. My brother built this computer himself.

2. Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife.

3. John was looking at himself in the mirror.

4. Kate fell and hurt herself.

5. Our cat washes itself after every meal.

6. We baked the cake by ourselves.
7. Come in, everybody, and find yourselves a seat.

8. The children cleaned their room all by themselves.

9. Bears like to rub themselves against a tree.

10. The bird washed itself by splashing in a puddle.

11. The players train every day to keep themselves fit.

12. I have yourselves a good time.

1.10.1.5 Here is a table to help you remember which **reflexive pronoun** to use with which personal pronoun.

| Singular personal pronoun | Reflexive pronoun | Plural personal pronoun | Reflexive pronoun |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| I (subject pronoun) | myself | we (subject pronoun) | ourselves |
| me (object pronoun) | myself | us(object pronoun) | ourselves |
| you (subject/object pronoun) | yourself | you (subject/object pronoun) | yourselves |
| he (subject pronoun) | himself | they (subject pronoun) | themselves |
| him (object pronoun) | himself | them (object pronoun) | themselves |
| she (subject pronoun) | herself | | |
| her (object pronoun) | herself | | |
| it | itself | | |

C. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to talk about things that belong to people. The words **mine, yours, his, hers, ours** and **theirs** are possessive pronouns.

1. This book is mine.

2. Have you lost yours, Tom?

3. This pen is mine and that one is his.

4. Sarah has lost her cat. Is this cat hers?

5. I can see our car, but where is yours?

6. We’ve had our lunch, but they haven’t had theirs.

Here is a table to help you remember which possessive pronoun to use with which personal pronoun.

| Singular personal pronoun | Possessive pronoun | Plural personal pronoun | Possessive pronoun |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| I, me | mine | we, us | ours |
| you | yours | you | yours |
| he, him | his | they, them | theirs |
| she, her | hers | | |



D. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are demonstrative pronouns.

- This is my desk.
- This is the Mings' house.
- That is my friend's house.
- You'll have to work harder than this.
- We can do better than that.
- Who is that knocking at the door?

These are my pets.
These are sheep but those are goats.
Those are horses.
That's my mother's car
It's raining again. This is awful!
Hi, Kathleen. This is Michael.

- Use **this** and **these** when you are talking about things near you.
- Use **that** and **those** when you are talking about things farther away.

Page |
25

E. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The words **who**, **whose**, **what**, **which** and **whom** are interrogative pronouns.

Who used all my paper?
Who is Mom talking to?
Who are those people?
Whose pen is this?
Whose are these shoes?
What is your brother's name?
What does Tom want?
What is the date today?
What do you want to be when you grow up?
Which of these desks is yours?
Which do you prefer?
Which of your sisters is the tallest?
Whom did the President criticize?

- In writing and formal speaking, you can also use whom as the object of verbs and prepositions.

1.11 For example:

1.11.1.1 Whom did the president criticize? Whom is the principal talking to? Or To whom is the principal talking?

But you cannot use **whom** as the subject of a verb. So you cannot say:

- ✓ Whom came to the party last night?
You have to say:
✓ Who came to the party last night?

- **Who** can be used as the subject or the object of a verb. **For example:**
Who broke the window? (as the subject)
Who are you inviting to your party? (as the object)
- **Who** can be used as the object of a preposition. **For example:**
Who is Mom talking to?
- You can also use **whom** as the object of a preposition. **For example:**
Whom is Mom talking to?
If you put the preposition before the interrogative pronoun, you must use **whom**: To whom is Mom talking?

F. Indefinite Pronouns

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer directly to any other word. Most indefinite pronouns express the idea of quantity.

1. Everybody is welcome at the meeting.
2. Many prefer their coffee with sugar.
3. Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?
4. Few choose to live in the arid desert.

Indefinite Pronouns

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| all | each | most | other | anybody | everyone | none | somebody |
| another | either | neither | several | anyone | few | no one | someone |
| any | everybody | nobody | some | both | many | one | such |

1.11.1.2 The pronoun **they** is considered an indefinite pronoun when it makes an indefinite reference.

- They produce a lot of coal in your state. Why don't they repair the bad roads?

1.12.1.1 Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They give you more information about people, places, and things.

1. Kinds of Adjectives

A. Some adjectives tell about the **size of people or things**.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| a big house | a long bridge | tiny feet | a huge ship | a short man | a short skirt |
| a large army | a high mountain | big hands | a tall | a thin boy | long trousers |

B. Some adjectives tell about the **color of things**.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a red carpet | a gray suit | a brown bear | a blue uniform | a yellow ribbon |
| a white swan | an orange balloon | greenpeppers | blackshoes | |

C. Some adjectives tell what people or things are like by describing their **quality**.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| a beautiful woman | a young soldier | a flat surface | a sunny day | a familiar voice |
| a handsome boy | an old uncle | a hot drink | cool weather | a rich couple |
| a poor family | a kind lady | a cold winter | a deep pool | a strange place |

D. Some adjectives tell **what things are made of**. They refer to substances.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| a plastic folder | a silk dress | a concrete road | a stone wall | a clay pot | a cotton shirt |
| a paper bag | a wooden spoon | a porcelain vase | a metal box | a glass door | a jade ring |

E. Some adjectives are made from proper nouns of **place**. These adjectives are called **adjectives of origin**.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a Mexican hat | a British police officer | a Japanese lady | a Spanish dance | Washington apples |
| the French flag | a Filipino dress | an Indian temple | an Italian car | an American custom |

2. The Order of Adjectives

1.12.1.2 Sometimes several adjectives are used to describe a single noun or pronoun. When you use two or more adjectives, the usual order is: **size, quality, color, origin, substance**. For example:

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------------|
| A small | green | plastic box |
| size | color | substance |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------------|
| a | stylish | red | Italian car |
| | quality | color | origin |

Here are more examples.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a large Indian temple | a tall white stone building | a long Chinese silk robe | a colorful cotton shirt |
| delicious Spanish food | an old graceful Japanese lady | a short handsome English man | crunchy Australian apples |

A. Adjectives of quality sometimes **come before** adjectives of size. *For example:*

- Beautiful long hair. / elegant short hair

B. But adjectives of size **always come before** adjectives of color. For example:

- beautiful long black hair - Elegant short red hair

C. If you use any adjective of substance, it **comes after** the color adjective. For example:

- a beautiful long black silk dress

3. Adjective Endings

Adjectives have many different endings.

- A. Some adjectives end in **-ful**. These adjectives describe noun or pronouns that are **full of something** or **have a lot of something**.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a beautiful face | a painful injury | a careful student | a powerful | a wonderful time | playful children |
| a cheerful baby | a joyful smile | a helpful teacher | a skillful player | a useful book | colorful clothes |

Page |
27

- B. Some adjectives end in **-ous**.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a famous writer | a courageous soldier | a dangerous job | a poisonous snake | marvelous results |
| a mountainous area | an adventurous explorer | a humorous film | a generous gift | mischievous children |

- C. Some adjectives end in **-y**.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| a messy room | a noisy car | dirty hands | a muddy path | a sunny day | stormy weather |
| a sleepy dog | a cloudy sky | thirsty children | an easy test | a lazy worker | juicy fruit |

- D. Some adjectives end in **-less**. These adjectives describe a person or thing that **does not have something**.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a cloudless sky | a meaningless word | a careless driver | homeless people | harmless animals |
| a sleeveless dress | a fearless fighter | a joyless song | seedless grapes | a useless tool |

- E. Some adjectives end in **-al**.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a national flag | electrical goods | a traditional costume | medical equipment |
| personal possessions | a coastal town | musical instruments | magical powers |

- F. Here are some adjectives that end in **-ic**, **-ish**, **-ible**, **-able**, **-ive** and **-ly**.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A fantastic singer | A terrible mess | An imaginative story | Friendly teachers |
| An energetic dog | A sensible answer | Expensive jewelry | A lovely dress |
| Basic grammar | Horrible smells | Talkative children | A lively cat |
| Enthusiastic shouting | Visible footprints | A creative artist | An elderly man |
| A selfish act | A likeable child | Foolish behavior | Comfortable clothes |
| Stylish clothes | Valuable advice | Childish talk | Suitable colors |

- G. Many adjectives end in **-ing**.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| loving parents | an interesting book | a smiling face | an exciting ride |
| a caring nurse | a disappointing result | a boring story | chattering monkeys |
| a flashing light | an outstanding swimmer | a gleaming car | shocking news |

Notice:

Words like **smiling**, **caring** and **flashing** are **present participles** of verbs. They are formed by **adding ing to the verbs**. Many present participles can also be used as adjectives.

H. Many of adjectives end in **ed**.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| a closed door | satisfied customers | excited students |
| boiled eggs | worried passengers | invited guests |
| wasted time | escaped prisoners | reduced prices |
| a painted wall | | |

Notice: Words like **closed**, **wasted** and **escaped** are **past participles** of verbs. Many past participles can also be used as adjectives.

4. Describing What Something Is Made Of

1.12.1.3 Some nouns can be used like adjectives. For example, if you have a chair that is made of plastic, you can use the noun **plastic** as an adjective and say that the chair is a **plastic chair**. If you have a watch that is made of **gold**, you can say it is a **gold watch**.

But the nouns **wood** and **wool** can't be used like this. To make adjectives of these nouns you have to add **en**.

| noun | adjective | example |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| wood | wooden | a wooden door |
| wool | woolen | a woolen jumper |

5. Describing What Something Is Like

There's another way to make adjectives from nouns. Suppose you want to say that something is **like** a certain material, although not made of it. To make these adjectives, add **-en** to some nouns and **-y** to other nouns.

| noun | adjective | example |
|------|-----------------|---|
| Gold | golden | a golden sunrise (= bright yellow like <i>gold</i>) |
| Silk | silky or silken | silky skin (= as soft as <i>silk</i>) |
| lead | leaden | a leaden sky (= dark gray like the color of <i>lead</i>) |

6. The Comparison of Adjectives

The Comparative Form

To **compare two people or things**, use the **comparative form** of an adjective. The comparative form is usually made by adding **er** to the adjective.

| adjective | comparative form | adjective | comparative form |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| dark | darker | hard | harder |
| light | lighter | warm | warmer |
| high | higher | cold | colder |
| low | lower | fast | Faster |
| old | older | slow | Slower |
| young | younger | tall | taller |
| rich | richer | small | smaller |
| poor | poorer | soft | softer |

1.13 Note:

1.13.1.1 The word **than** is often used to compare two things or people. For example, you say:

Mr. Lee is taller than Philip. A car is faster than a bike.

7. The Superlative Form

When you **compare three or more people or things**, use the **superlative form** of an adjective. The superlative form is usually made by adding **est** to the adjective.

| 13.1.1.1 | adjective | superlative form | adjective | superlative form | adjective | superlative form | |
|----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------|
| | dark | darkest | warm | warmest | rich | richest | |
| | light | lightest | cold | coldest | poor | poorest | Page |
| | high | highest | fast | fastest | tall | tallest | 29 |
| | low | lowest | slow | slowest | small | smallest | |
| | Young | youngest | old | oldest | soft | softest | |
| | hard | hardest | | | | | |

.14 Notice:

1.14.1.1 The word **the** is often used before the superlative form. For example: A bee is a small insect. A ladybird is smaller, but an ant is the smallest.

If the adjective ends in e, add r to form the comparative and st to form the superlative.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Nice | Nicer | Nicest |
| Close | Closer | Closest |
| Large | Larger | Largest |
| Rude | Ruder | Rudest |
| Safe | Safer | Safest |
| Wide | Wider | Widest |

Suppose the adjective is a short word that ends in a consonant and has a single vowel in the middle. Just **double the consonant** and add **er** to make the comparative and **est** to make the superlative.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Sad | Sadder | Saddest |
| Wet | Wetter | Wettest |
| Slim | Slimmer | Slimmest |
| Thin | Thinner | Thinnest |
| Big | Bigger | Biggest |

Suppose the adjective has two syllables and ends in **y**. Just **change the y to i** and add **er** to make the comparative and add **est** to make the superlative.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative | Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Easy | Easier | Easiest | Heavy | Heavier | Heaviest |
| Funny | Funnier | Funniest | Lovely | Lovelier | Loveliest |
| Dirty | Dirtier | Dirtiest | Pretty | Prettier | Prettiest |
| Noisy | Noisier | Noisiest | Tidy | Tidier | Tidiest |
| Happy | Happier | Happiest | Friendly | Friendlier | Friendliest |
| Naughty | Naughtier | Naughtiest | Tiny | Tinier | Tiniest |

1.14.1.2 Use **more** and **most** to compare most other two-syllable adjectives. You will also use **more** and **most** with all adjectives that have *more* than two syllables.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| Famous | more famous | most famous |
| Precious | more precious | most precious |
| Handsome | more handsome | most handsome |
| Exciting | more exciting | most exciting |
| Beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| Expensive | more expensive | most expensive |
| comfortable | more comfortable | most comfortable |
| delicious | more delicious | most delicious |
| Interesting | more interesting | most interesting |
| Difficult | more difficult | most difficult |

8. Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms

1.14.1.3 A few adjectives don't form their comparative and superlative forms in any of the usual ways. The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are different words, called irregular forms.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| many | more | most |
| far | farther or further | farthest or furthest |

For example:

My painting is good, Melanie's painting is better, but Andrew's painting is the best.

9. Adjective Phrases

Phrases can be used like single adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Phrases that are used in this way are called **adjective phrases**.

Most adjective phrases come **after the word** they describe. Look at these examples. The adjective phrases are in bold and the nouns they describe are in color.

Who is the girl with long hair?

My friend lives in the house across the street.

Mrs. Morris is tall and slim. This is the road to Toledo.

The lady in the bookshop is a friend of mine.

Some adjective phrases come **before the word** they describe. The words in these phrases are often joined with hyphens.

A long-legged bird

A well-dressed lady

A fun-loving teenager

User-friendly equipment

an eight-year-old child

a ten-cent coin

a twenty-story building

a large-sized shirt

2 UNIT SEVEN - Determiners

2.1.1.1 Determiners, or noun signals, are special adjectives used before nouns. There are different kinds of determiners.

A. The Articles

The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called the **articles**.

The words **a** and **an** are **indefinite articles**. They are used with singular nouns. Use **a** before nouns that begin with a **consonant**. Use **an** before nouns that begin with a **vowel**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John is reading a book. | 5. Have you ever seen an elephant? |
| 2. Would you like a peach? Is that a dog or a fox? | 6. I always take an apple to school. |
| 3. You'll need a ruler and a pencil. | 7. Do you have an umbrella that I can borrow? |
| 4. Is there also an entrance at the back of the building? | 8. Would you like to live on an island? |

- **Some vowels have a consonant sound as well as vowel sound.** Use the article **a** with nouns that begin with these vowels:

Is there a university in your town?
Does every child in the school wear a uniform? We are taking a European vacation this summer.

- Some words begin with a silent **h**. Use **an** with nouns that begin with a **silent h**:

We've been waiting here for an hour.
Meeting the president was an honor for all of us.

The word **the** is called the **definite article**. Use **the** before a noun when you are talking to someone who already knows which person or thing you mean.

- Dad is sitting in the garden.
- Who made the mess on the carpet? Turn the television off now.
- I'll wait for you in the car.
- The boys are upstairs and the girls are outside in the street.

B. Using Nouns without Articles

When you are talking about something in general, not a particular thing, use a noun **without an article**. You can also use **plural nouns** without an article.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| - Frogs are my favorite animals. | - Glasses are things that you wear to correct your eyesight. |
| - Children like playing games. | - Birds are animals that can fly. |
| - Babies cry a lot. | - People enjoy watching television. |

Nouns that don't show quantity are normally used without **a** or **an**. The article **the**, however, may be used with nouns that don't show quantity.

- | | |
|---|--|
| - I like sunshine. | - I need time to think of a new plan. |
| - I sometimes have fruit for breakfast. | - Would you pass me the salt, please? |
| - You've got dirt on your face. | - Can I borrow the paint when you've finished? |
| - A clock measures time. | - |
| - Put sugar in your tea to make it sweet. | |



Notice: You often use the singular nouns **school, home, work, church** without an article:

- We go to school by bus.
- Dad has already left home for work.
- They go to church on Sundays.

10. Demonstrative Determiners

The words **this, that, these** and **those** are also special pronouns called determiners. They are used to point out which thing or person you mean. They are called **demonstrative determiners**.

Use **this** and **these** to talk about things and people that are **near** you.

| Use <i>this</i> with singular nouns. | Use <i>these</i> with plural nouns |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Who lives in this house? | These trousers are too short. |
| This car belongs to my mom. | I don't like these comics. |
| Does this key fit the lock? | These biscuits don't taste very good. |
| This book is my favorite. | I bought these apples for lunch. |
| Who gave you this money? | Is there an adult with these children? |
| This cheese tastes funny. | |

Use **that** and **those** to talk about things that are **farther away** from you.

| Use <i>that</i> with singular nouns | Use <i>those</i> with plural nouns |
|---|---|
| This chair is mine and that chair is yours. | I gave my sandwiches to those boys. |
| That animal is making a funny noise. | Those children go to a different school. |
| Would you pass me that book, please? | These shoes are mine and those shoes are yours. |
| Who is that man talking to Dad? | These apples look fresh but those apples look rotten. |
| How much is that dress? | Those people are from Africa. |

11. Quantifying Determiners

Words such as **many, much** and **several** tell about quantity without giving an exact number. They are called **quantifying determiners**.

Some quantifying determiners are used only **with plural nouns**. They are **few, a few, fewer, many, several** and **both**.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Few people have been to the moon. | We went to Europe many years ago. | Both brothers have dark hair. |
| A few children are absent today. | Several friends went with me. I have fewer CDs than you. | |



Some quantifying determiners can be used **with plural nouns and nouns that show no exact number**. They are **all, half, some, enough, a lot of, lots of, more, most, other** and **plenty of**.

- All children seem to like chocolate.
 - We've eaten all the food in the refrigerator.
 - Half the balloons have burst already.
 - Jenny spends half her time watching television.
 - Some girls like to play football. Can I have some water?
 - Do you have enough books to read?
 - I don't have enough material to make a dress.
 - A lot of people like burgers. There's a lot of fruit in the bowl.
 - They went to a park with lots of animals in it. You will gain weight if you eat lots of ice cream.
 - You've got more brothers than I have. There's more space in my room than yours.
 - Most teachers enjoy teaching.
 - Most lemonade contains sugar.
 - He likes playing with other children. They had never tasted other food.
 - Plenty of my friends have seen the Harry Potter movies. Drink plenty of water every day.

Some determiners can be used only **with nouns of no exact number**. They are **little** (*meaning not much*), **a little** (*meaning some*), **much** and **less**.

- We have little time to play.
 - There's a little rice left.
- Does the teacher give you much homework?
 - I've got less ice cream than you.

Some quantifying determiners can only be used **with singular nouns**. They are **another, every** and **each**.

- I need another pencil.
 - He likes every child in the class.
 - Each house is painted a different color.

The quantifying determiners **either** and **neither** refer to **two people or things**.

- I don't like either drink.
- Neither sister has long hair.

Some quantifying determiners are used **with singular, plural, or nouns of no exact quantity**. They are **any, no, no other** and **the other**.

- Any dog will bite if it's afraid.
 - Are there any good books in the library?
 - There wasn't any space in the cupboard.
 - No child likes getting hurt.
 - There were no pencils in the drawer.
 - We've done no work today.
- There is no other way of solving the problem.
 - She has no other friends.
 - We have no other food in the refrigerator.
 - Do you like this picture or the other picture?
 - The other boys laughed at him. I like the other music better.

12. Interrogative Determiners

The words **what, which** and **whose** are used before nouns to ask questions. **Interrogative determiners** appear just before nouns.

- What time is it?
 - Which boy is your brother?
- Whose pen is this?

13. Possessive Determiners

The words **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our** and **their** are used before nouns to show ownership. They are called **possessive determiners**.

- I gave my sandwich to John. Is this your desk?
- Alan crashed his bike into a wall.
- Mrs. Park keeps her house very clean.
- The dog was licking its paws.
- There's a snake in our garden.
- Susan and Peter have invited me to their party.

Note : The possessive determiner **your** can be used when you are talking to one person or more than one person:

I'm very angry with you, John. Your behavior has been very bad today. Jake and Josh, your dinner is ready.

2.1.1.4 This table will help you remember how to use possessive determiners.

| Singular Personal Pronoun | Possessive Determiner | Plural Personal Pronoun | Possessive Determiner |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| I (Subject Pronoun) | My | We (Subject Pronoun) | Our |
| Me (Object Pronoun) | My | Us (Object Pronoun) | Our |
| You (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Your | You (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Your |
| He (Subject Pronoun) | His | They (Subject Pronoun) | Their |
| Him (Object Pronoun) | His | Them (Object Pronoun) | Their |
| She (Subject Pronoun) | Her | | |
| Her (Object Pronoun) | Her | | |
| It (Subject/Object Pronoun) | Its | | |

14. Numbers

Numbers are determiners, too. Numbers are often used **before nouns** to tell you exactly how many people or things there are.

- Our family has two dogs.
- There are twelve months in the year.
- We bought three pizzas.
- My grandfather lived for a hundred years.

15. Using Determiners Together

You can use quantifying determiners with each other and with numbers.

- Some people like winter but many more people prefer summer.
- There's a little less space in this cupboard than in that one.
- There are five fewer children in my class than in your class.

Use **of** between a quantifying determiner and another kind of determiner.

- I don't like any of these drinks.
- Some of my friends don't like country music.
- Each of the boys answered the question correctly.
- I've had enough of your bad behavior!
- Five of these girls are taller than any of the boys.

The quantifying determiner **all** may be used with or without **of**. For example, you can say:

- We ate all of the food in the fridge. Or We ate all the food in the fridge.
- He spends all of his time playing football. or He spends all his time playing football.
- She likes all of my friends. Or She likes all my friends.

A **verb** is a word or more than one word that is used to express an action or a state of being. Every sentence must have a verb. This makes the verb the most important word as far as the construction of a sentence is concerned. In a sentence, a verb connects the subject to the object. There are two different objects: **direct object** and **indirect object**.

1. A verb can be just a word.
 - She **sent** a letter.
 - They **left** early.
2. A verb can be more than one word.
 - He **is washing** his car.
 - You **have broken** my window.
3. A verb connects the subject to the object.
 - Lee **drives** a car. (**Subject:** Lee / **Object:** car)
 - Someone **has eaten** my pizza. (**Subject:** someone / **Object:** pizza)
4. A verb may not have an object.
 - The sun **shines**.
 - It **is raining**.

A. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

2.1.1.5 A verb that has a direct object to complete the sentence is a **transitive verb**. A verb that does not need an object to make its meaning clear is an **intransitive verb**.

I. The transitive verb

1. A transitive verb must have an object. Without an object, it does not convey a clear meaning.
Example: He bought.
 2.1.1.6 The question inevitably arises: What did he buy? No one in the world knows the answer to this question as there is no direct object to tell us what he bought. The meaning becomes clear when an object is added: He bought a **cake**. Now everyone of us knows what he bought.
 - The **subject (he)** performs the action: **bought**. The **object** of the action verb **bought** is **cake**.
2. A transitive verb may take an **indirect object**. An indirect object is something or someone **to whom** or **for whom** the action is carried out.
 - He bought **her** a cake. = He bought a cake **for her**.
 - She is reading **grandma** the news. = She is reading the news **to grandma**.

2.1.1.7 In the first sentence, the indirect object is **her** as it is **for her** that the cake was bought. In the second sentence, the indirect object is **grandma** as it is **to her** that the news was read. The indirect object usually comes before the direct object as shown in above two sentences.

II. The intransitive verb

An intransitive verb does not have an object. Without an object, the meaning is not affected.

▫ **Example:** She **smiles**. / The dog **is barking**. / Their plane **has already taken off**.

2.1.1.8 All the verbs (smiles, is barking, has taken off) are intransitive as they do not need an object to make the meaning clear.

▫ **Example:** The villagers caught a boar yesterday, but it escaped this morning.
 The verb **caught** is **transitive** as it has the **direct object boar**. The other verb **escaped** is **intransitive** since it is not followed by an object.

B. Auxiliary Verbs

All verbs are either **auxiliary verbs** or **main verbs**. Auxiliary verbs also called **helping verbs** consist of **primary verbs** (be, have, do) and **modal verbs** (can, could, will, might, must, etc). The most common auxiliary verbs are **be**, **have**, and **do**. Each has different forms; for example, the eight different forms of be include am, is, are, was, were.

1. Auxiliary verbs commonly combine with other verbs to form tenses. It is very common for a sentence to have two verbs standing side by side.

□ Jill is riding an elephant.

□ Jack has gone with Jill to the zoo.

In the two sentences, there are two verbs in each sentence – **is riding** and **has gone**. The first verbs in each pair (**is**, **has**) are the **auxiliary verbs**, while **riding** and **gone** are the **main verbs**.

- a. The two verbs combine to form the **tenses**.
 - b. The first sentence (Jill **is riding** an elephant) is in the **present continuous tense** telling us that the action is still going on, that is Jill is still riding the elephant.
 - c. The second sentence (Jack **has gone** with Jill to the zoo) has the **present perfect tense**. It tells us the action has been completed.
2. Auxiliary verbs do not always combine with the main verbs to form tenses. When they are on their own, they are no longer auxiliary verbs but acting like the main verb.

| | |
|---|--|
| □ I am sleepy. / She is pretty. / He was tall. / | □ It has a long tail. / You have good looks. |
| □ We are lost. / They were tired. | □ Does she know you? Yes, she does . |

3. We can use auxiliary verb for emphasis.

□ I **do** like you.

She **does** mind what you said.

4. Modals or modal verbs are also auxiliary verbs. Modal verbs are used to express ability, etc.

Examples:

| | |
|---|--|
| □ She can drive a tractor. (Ability) | □ I will call you this evening. (Willing) |
| □ If we don't leave now, we could be late. (Possibility) | □ You might like a ride in the roller coaster. (Suggestion) |
| | □ We must get up early tomorrow. (Necessity) |

C. Other areas in which the auxiliary verbs are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Progressive: Used to show the action is in progress □ The girl is smiling at the elephant. Perfective: Used to express an action completed in the past □ The monkey has eaten three bananas. Passive: Used to show the passive form □ The elephant was given a quick bath. | Question Used to ask a question □ Do you like chimpanzees? Negative statement: Used to form negative statements □ I do not like those noisy monkeys. |
|---|---|

.2 Auxiliary verbs often come in contracted form:

The word **have** is shortened to 've; **is/has** to 's; and **had/would/should/could** to 'd.

2.3 Examples:

| | |
|--|--|
| □ I'm quite sure I've lost my way. (= I am / = I have) | □ They'd already gone home. (=They had) |
| □ It's the biggest dog in the neighborhood. (= It is) | □ We'd like to go now. (= We would) |
| □ She's naturally curly hair. (= She has) | □ He'd stop thinking every girl dislikes him. (= He should) |
| | □ You'd speak seven languages? (= You could) |

D. Linking Verbs

2.3.1.1 **Linking verbs** also called **copulative verbs** (or **copulas**) do not tell us what the subject does, but what the subject is. A linking verb links the subject to the **complement**, which states something about the subject. The complement can be a **word, phrase, or clause**. The most common linking verbs are the various forms of the auxiliary verb **be (am, is, are, was, were)**. Linking verbs do not take a direct object, and any verb that expresses an action is not a linking verb.

I. Characteristics of a linking verb

1. A linking verb is not an action word.
 - He **looked** at me. (It tells us what he did; **looked** is an action verb)
 - She **looked as if** she was going to cry. (It doesn't tell us what she did, only how she appeared to be; **looked** is a linking verb.)
2. A linking tells us what state the subject is in, what the subject is, etc.
 - He **was** tired. (It tells us the state - **tired** - the subject was in.)
 - She **is** a nurse. (It tells us she is a **nurse**.)
3. A linking verb is often followed by an **adjective**, but not a direct object.
 - He **feels** fine. (**Feel** is not an action verb because it is followed by an adjective.)
 - He **feels** the fine sand of the beach. (**Feel** is an action verb.)
4. A **pronoun** following a linking verb should be in the **subjective**, not **objective**.
 - It was **he** they were looking for. (**He** is a **subjective pronoun**.)
 - **Not:** It was **him** they were looking for. (**Him** is an **objective pronoun**.)
 - **Correct:** They were looking for **him**. (**Him** is an **object**.)
5. We can identify a linking verb by replacing it with **to be** and see if it makes sense. If it does, it is a linking verb. Otherwise, it isn't. Let's use the following two sentences and replace the verb **feels** with **is**.
 - He **feels** fine. = He is fine. (The sentence makes sense, so the verb is a linking verb.)
 - He **feels** the fine sand of the beach. = He is the fine sand of the beach? (The verb is not a linking verb.)

B. Using adverbs instead of adjectives with linking verbs

Adverbs modify action verbs, not linking verbs. Using adverbs instead of adjectives with linking verbs will result in incorrect sentences, as shown here. Some common linking verbs are: **appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, taste**.

Examples:

- Andy **appears calm**. (**Not:** Andy **appears calmly**.)
- He **became anxious** about working for the first time. (**Not:** He **became anxiously** about working for the first time.)
- She **feels sad**. (**Not:** She **feels sadly**.)
- Cindy **grew impatient** with his strange behavior. (**Not:** Cindy **grew impatiently** with his strange behavior.)
- Diane **looked beautiful** in her new dress. (**Not:** Diane **looked beautifully** in her new dress.)
- Eddy **seemed angry** to me. (**Not:** Eddy **seemed angrily** to me.)
- The pizza **smelled delicious**. (**Not:** The pizza **smelled deliciously**.)
- The idea **sounds bad**. (**Not:** The idea **sounds badly**.)
- The drink **tastes sweet**. (**Not:** The drink **tastes sweetly**.)

Exercises Related to Grammar

2.4 TO BE

.1.1.1 **Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "am" "is" or "are"**

- 1) I _____ hungry.
- 2) They _____ not here.
- 3) You _____ alone.
- 4) She _____ not short.
- 5) He _____ tall.
- 6) I _____ not scared.
- 7) She _____ a doctor.
- 8) He _____ not a lawyer.
- 9) We _____ angry.
- 10) They _____ late.
- 11) We _____ not surprised.
- 12) It _____ cold.
- 13) You _____ not a plumber.
- 14) It _____ not an animal.

.1.1.2 **Directions: Write in the answer to each question using the word "not".**

- 1) Are you hungry? _____
- 2) Is she sad? _____
- 3) Is it windy? _____
- 4) Are they doctors? _____
- 5) Are we late? _____

.1.1.3 **Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "were" or "was"**

- 1) I _____ hungry.
- 2) They _____ not here.
- 3) You _____ alone.
- 4) She _____ not short.
- 5) He _____ tall.
- 6) I _____ not scared.
- 7) She _____ a doctor.
- 8) He _____ not a lawyer.
- 9) We _____ angry.
- 10) They _____ late.
- 11) We _____ not surprised.
- 12) It _____ cold.
- 13) You _____ not a plumber.
- 14) It _____ not an animal.

.1.1.4 **Directions: Rewrite each sentence using the word "not"**

- 1) I was tired.
- 2) I was a construction worker.
- 3) She was disappointed.

- 4) He was a friend.
- 5) It was windy.

2.4.1.1.5 **Preposition**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "in" "on" or "at"

- 1) We are getting married _____ France.
- 2) Our school play is _____ my birthday.
- 3) The reception is _____ 5:00 pm.
- 4) I exercise _____ the gym.
- 5) She is good _____ playing chess.
- 6) I live _____ the top floor.
- 7) We waited for them _____ the lobby.
- 8) He keeps looking _____ me.
- 9) She gave me a tap _____ my shoulder.

2.4.1.1.6 **Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "at" "in" or "on"**

- 1) My dog is sleeping _____ my bed.
- 2) Her birthday is _____ May.
- 3) His birthday is _____ May 21st.
- 4) Let's meet _____ 11 o'clock.
- 5) There is a concert _____ the stadium.
- 6) I forget my phone _____ work.
- 7) My son likes to sit _____ the floor.
- 8) My wife is waiting _____ the car.
- 9) She was born _____ 1982.

2.4.1.1.7 **Prepositions - Of, To, For**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "for" "of" or "to"

- 1) That closet is _____ toys.
- 2) He got a perfect score _____ 5 on his exam.
- 3) The package was sent _____ the wrong city.
- 4) May I have a glass _____ water, please?
- 5) The memo was emailed _____ all employees.
- 6) She got angry _____ no reason.
- 7) Do you have enough food _____ everyone?
- 8) He has a picture _____ his family on his desk.
- 9) Please don't talk _____ me right now.

2.4.1.1.8 **Directions: Fill in the blanks with either "for" "of" or "to"**

- 1) The best part _____ the show was the ending.
- 2) I will go _____ work after I eat breakfast.
- 3) It is too cold _____ swimming.
- 4) This gift is _____ you.
- 5) This is a picture _____ my girlfriend.
- 6) I have lived here _____ more than 10 years.
- 7) The store is open from 9 in the morning _____ 6 at night.
- 8) I bought three bottles _____ water.
- 9) She sent the letter _____ the wrong address.

9 WH-QUESTIONS

Choose the correct question words

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. ___did you see in the garden? a) Why? b) When c) Who d) Where | 10. ___do you say "house" in Spanish? a) Where b) When c) How d) Which | a) Which? b) Where? b) What? d) Whose? |
| 2. ___are you crying now? a) When b) Why? c) Who d) Which | 11. ___did you go shopping? I needed a new tie. a) When b) Why? b) Where d) How | 20. At school. a) When? b) Where? b) Whose? d) What? |
| 3. ___do they go to every week? a) Which b) When c) Who d) Where | 12. ___does it take to get from Paris to London? a) How much b) How long b) How often d) How many | 21. The doctor. a) Which? b) Whose? b) Where? d) Who? |
| 4. ___of the two houses did you like best? a) Who b) When c) Which d) Where | 13. ___ people are there in your family? a) How many b) How much b) How b) How long | 22. In the park. a) Where? b) Who? b) What? d) When? |
| 5. ___do you take your dog for a walk ? Twice a day. a) How many b) How long c) How much d) How often | 14. Father's. a) Whose? b) What? b) Who? d) When? | 23. In May. a) Where? b) Whose? b) What? d) When? |
| 6. ___is that shirt ? Ten pounds. a) How much b) How often c) How many d) How long | 15. A table. a) Where? b) Which? b) What? d) When? | 10 Take your Notebook and Make present continuous sentences: 1. (we / go to the cinema later). 2. (they / work now). 3. (you / not / walk) 4. (they / learn new things?) 5. (when / he / start work?) 6. (why / I / stay at home?) 7. (it / get dark?) 8. (we / not / win) 9. (they / not / bring a cake) 10. (the dog / not / play with a ball) 11. (why / it / rain now?) 12. (how / she / travel?) 13. (where / you / work?) 14. (what / we / watch?) 15. (you / meet your friend at four) 16. (I / take too much cake?) 17. (you / think?) 18. (we / study this evening) 19. (Lucy and Steve / play the piano) 20. (Sarah / not / tell a story) |
| 7. ___do the shops open ? At nine o'clock a) How b) Where c) When d) Why? | 16. On Tuesday. a) What? b) Who? b) When? d) Where? | |
| 8. ___is the weather like ? It's sunny. a) When b) Why? c) Where d) What | 17. At ten o'clock. a) Where? b) Who? b) When? c) What? | |
| 9. ___told you she was here? a) Why? b) Where | 18. A snake. a) Which? b) What? b) When? d) Who? | |
| | 19. Jane's. | |

11 Preposition of Time: For each question, write in the box either 'in', 'at', 'on'

- That's on the TV midnight.
- the winter, it usually snows.
- The anniversary is May 10th.
- The movie starts20 minutes.
-8 o'clock, I must leave.
- What are you doing the weekend.
- the moment, I'm busy.
- My appointment is Thursday morning.
- Are you staying at home..... Christmas Day?

12 THERE IS/THERE ARE

1..... a lamp in the room.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

2.Susan, a chair in the garden?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

3. “Are there many windows in the house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

4. “Is there a dog in the house?” “No,”

There isn't - there is - is there - there are

5..... many glasses on the table. There

is - There are - Is there - Are there

6.In the garden three big trees.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

7.Carol, much coffee in the cup?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

8.This morning many children in the park.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

9. a man in the garden?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

10. “Is there much tea in the cup?” “No, there much.”

Isn't - aren't - is - are

11. two little trees in the garden.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

12. a nice door in this house.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

13. many windows in the house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

14. a little girl in the room?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

15. Mum, water in the glass?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

16. Susan, many cups at home?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

17. many glasses here.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

18. many boys and girls in the park.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

19. a little girl outside our house?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

20. In Londona lot of museums.

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

21. many lamps on the wall?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

22. “Is there a dog here?” “No,”

There isn't - there is - there are - there aren't

23. “Are there Italians in Spain?” “Yes,”

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

24. “Are there four rooms in the house?” “No,
five”

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

25. two tables in the room?

There is - There are - Is there - Are there

26. “Are there many animals in the house?” “No,
.....only one”

There isn't - there are - there is - aren't

27. “Is there a chair here?” “No, “

There aren't - there is - there are - there isn't

28. “Is there much water?” “No,”

There is - there isn't - there are - there aren't

29. many trees in this park?

Are there - There is - Is there - There are

30. “Are there many people?” “No, only one
person”

There is - there are - there isn't - are there

31. In this glass..... some milk.

There isn't - there aren't - there is – There are

32. “Susan, are there many cups on the table?” “.....two”

There is - Are there - Is there - There are

2.4.1.1.13 1. NOUN

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) It is healthy to eat one _____ a day.
a. apple b. apples
- 2) I have two _____.
a. dog b. dogs
- 3) She is wearing a _____ to church.
a. dress b. dresses
- 4) I need a _____.
a. watch b. watches
- 5) He is hanging up three _____ in his room.
a. shelf b. shelves
- 6) The cat has nine _____.
a. life b. lives
- 7) There is a _____ in the house.
a. mouse b. mice
- 8) We see many _____ in the lake.
a. goose b. geese
- 9) I ate a _____ for lunch.
a. potato b. potatoes
- 10) She has two _____.
a. baby b. babies

2.4.1.1.14 Directions: Select the correct sentence.

- 1) a. Please hand me a towel.
b. Please hand me a towels.
c. Please hand me a toweles.
- 2) a. I need a penciles. b. I need a pencil.
c. I need a pencils.
- 3) a. He is carrying several box.
b. He is carrying several boxes.
c. He is carrying several boxs.
- 4) a. She is raking leaf. b. She is raking leafes.
c. She is raking leaves.
- 5) a. They have many children.
b. They have many childs.
c. They have many child.

2.4.1.1.15 Directions: Is the noun countable or uncountable?

- 1) Computer 2) Sunshine 3) Chair

2.4.1.1.16 EXERCISES

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 4) Meat | 5) Milk | 6) Flower | 7) Traffic |
| 8) Shoe | 9) Cup | 10) Water | 11) Rice |
| 12) Sugar | | | |

2.4.1.1.17 Directions: Is the noun countable or uncountable?

- 1) We do not have much water.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 2) She is picking some flowers.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 3) We have fifty balloons to blow up.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 4) I like coffee.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 5) We need oxygen to live.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 6) He has many books.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 7) We need a few chairs.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 8) I would like some tea.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 9) I need flour.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 10) The child needs a fork.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 11) I don't eat meat.
a. countable b. uncountable
- 12) She has two cameras.
a. countable b. uncountable

2.4.1.1.18 Possessive Nouns

Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) a. I have William's hammer.
b. I like Katie's bike.
c. I need to return Johns book.
- 2) a. I lost Audreys' hat.
b. I broke my grandmother's mirror.
c. Linda's house is big.
- 3) a. Monica's room is clean.
b. Joes boss is nice.
c. My sisters' clothes are in two laundry baskets.

2.4.1.1.21 **Directions: Choose the correct answer.**

- 4) a. Sophie's dog is mean.
b. My mother's dress is pretty.
c. Davids keys are missing.
- 5) a. The teachers' lounge is full.
b. The kids' toys are broken.
c. My parents house is huge.

2.4.1.1.19 **Directions: Choose the correct answer (Possessive).**

- 1) My _____ room is messy.
a. brother's b. brothers c. brother
- 2) I am going to my _____ house.
a. parents b. parents' c. parents's
- 3) My _____ party is boring.
a. friends b. friend's c. friend
- 4) Catherine's and _____ bikes are new.
a. Hollys b. Holly c. Holly's
- 5) _____ boat was stolen.
a. Davids' b. David's c. Davids
- 6) The _____ homework is late.
a. student's b. students c. students's
- 7) I do not like _____ cat.
a. Bobs b. Bobs' c. Bob's
- 8) We are riding in _____ car.
a. Kerrys b. Kerry's c. Kerry

2.4.1.1.20 **Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?**

- 1) a. John and Mary's house is old.
b. Toms and Dougs cars need repairs.
c. Crystal's and Paul's pets are mean.
- 2) a. Jean's and Dan's pants are blue.
b. Dan's and Phil's apartments are close to college.
c. Where is the womens' restroom?
- 3) a. My husband is in the mens' fitting room.
b. The deer's antlers are huge.
c. The bus's seats are uncomfortable.
- 4) a. Thomas's house is for sale.
b. I cannot find James' keys.
c. Charles's car is red.
- 5) a. Are you going to David and Sues' wedding?
b. I want to hear other people's ideas.
c. The dress's hem is too short.

1) Dan and _____ apartment is small.

- a. Phils b. Phils'
c. Phil's

2) The _____ antlers are majestic.

- a. deer's b. deers c. deers'

3) _____ and Jim's offices are close to each other.

- a. Ben b. Ben's c. Bens'

4) Joey's and _____ cars are black.

- a. Monica's b. Monica c. Monicas

5) _____ keys are lost.

- a. Thomas b. Thomas' c. Thomas's

6) Cole and _____ computer is new.

- a. Jay's b. Jays c.
Jays'

7) David and _____ wedding is tomorrow.

- a. Sues b. Sues' c.
Sue's

8) Victor's and _____ shoes are white.

- a. Jeffs b. Jeff's c.
Jeffs'

4) a. Shoebox

b. French fries

c. Selfesteem

5) a. Life-jacket

b. Background

c. Real estate

2.4.1.1.24 **Directions: Which of following is correct?**

2.4.1.1.22 **Compound-Nouns**

Directions: Which of following is correct?

1) a. Toothpaste b. Tooth paste c. Tooth-paste

2) a. Merrygoround b. Merry Go Round

c. Merry-go-round

3) a. Applepie b. Apple pie c. Apple-pie

4) a. Airplane b. Air plane c. Air-plane

5) a. Cellphone b. Cell phone c. Cell-phone

6) a. Postoffice b. Post office c. Post-office

7) a. Keyboard b. Key board c. Key-board

8) a. Baseball b. Base ball c. Base-ball

2.4.1.1.23 **Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?**

1) a. Self-esteem b. Lipstick c. Saladdressing

2) a. Foot-ball b. Background c. Full moon

3) a. News paper chief b. Video game c. Editor-in-

- 1) a. Swimmingpool b. Swimming-pool
c. Swimming pool
- 2) a. Haircut b. Hair-cut c. Hair cut
- 3) a. Bowlingball b. Bowling ball
c. Bowling-ball
- 4) a. Motherinlaw b. Mother in law
c. Mother-in-law
- 5) a. Waiting room b. Waitingroom
c. Waiting-room

2.4.1.1.25 Directions: Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) a. Sunset b. Jumping bean c. Fatherinlaw
- 2) a. Rainfall b. Washingmachine c. Follow-up
- 3) a. Check-up b. Haircut c. Humming bird
- 4) a. drivethrough b. Waterfall c. Sunrise
- 5) a. Standing ovation b. Jumpingbean c. Son-in-law

2.4.1.1.26 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Jan and Peter are French. _____ are from France.
a. He b. She c. They
- 2) Sam is a chef. _____ cooks delicious food.
a. I b. He c. We
- 3) My family and I are going on a trip. We are taking _____ dog too.
a. our b. we c. their
- 4) Mike is a student. _____ is studying engineering.
a. We b. He c. His
- 5) Kate and Tom are having a baby. They are so excited for _____ new addition to the family.
a. they b. his c. their
- 6) Susan doesn't take the bus to work. _____ drives her own car.
a. Her b. She c. We
- 7) I am student. _____ name is Ronald.
a. I b. He c. My
- 8) This book is mine. _____ book on the table is yours.
a. That b. Those c. These
- 9) These shoes are clean. _____ shoes outside are dirty.
a. These b. Those c. This

- 10) This is not your hat. _____ hat is over there.
a. His b. Our c. Your

2.4.1.1.27 Which two pronouns are correct for each sentence?

- 1) Pick a book. Do you want _____ book or _____ book?
a. this, that b. these, those
- 2) I like _____ chairs. I don't like _____.
a. these, those b. this, them
- 3) That person is staring at _____. I don't like _____.
a. me, him b. these, us
- 4) Should we go to _____ house or _____ house?
a. him, my b. his, my
- 5) Should we take _____ car or _____?
a. my, her b. my, hers
- 6) I understand _____, but not _____.
a. this, that b. my, you
- 7) _____ drink is cold. _____ drink is still hot.
a. His, My b. Him, I
- 8) Pick a good movie. _____ one or _____ one.
a. This, that b. These, those
- 9) Let's take _____ car. _____ car is dirty.
a. she's, Your's b. her, Your
- 10) I want to eat _____ slice of cake. But, _____ cookie looks delicious too.
a. this, that b. it, it

2.4.1.1.28 POSSESSIVE-ADJECTIVES-PRONOUNS

Directions: Choose the correct answer

- 1) She is a good friend of _____.
a. my b. mine
- 2) Jennifer is _____ friend.
a. my b. mine
- 3) Is this _____ house?
a. your b. yours
- 4) These keys are _____.
a. your b. yours
- 5) Those shoes are _____.
a. her b. hers
- 6) The mouse ran into _____ hole.
a. it's b. its

7) Someone broke into _____ house.

- a. our b. ours

8) Those keys must be _____.

- a. our b. ours

9) _____ home is beautiful.

- a. Your b. Yours

10) If this is mine, that must be _____.

- a. your b. yours

11) _____ clients were angry.

- a. Their b. Theirs

12) This land is _____.

- a. their b. theirs

2.4.1.1.29 Choose the answer that gives the second sentence the same meaning.

1) This is your car.

This car is _____.

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

2) Are those his keys?

Are those keys _____?

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

3) Is this our bus?

Is this bus _____?

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

4) These are my dogs.

These dogs are _____.

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

5) This was their childhood home.

This childhood home was _____.

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

6) That was your chance.

That chance was _____.

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

7) Is this your luggage?

Is this luggage _____?

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

8) This will be my opportunity.

This opportunity will be _____.

- a. yours b. his c. ours
d. mine e. theirs

2.4.1.1.30 COMPOUND-NOUNS-WITH-SOME-ANY-NO

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) _____ is in the restroom.

- a. Someone b. Anyone

2) Is there _____ to eat?

- a. nothing b. anything

3) _____ is nice to her.

- a. Nobody b. Anybody

4) I want to go _____ warm.

- a. nowhere b. somewhere

5) Does _____ on the plane speak German?

- a. anybody b. nobody

6) There is _____ to do here.

- a. nothing b. anything

2.4.1.1.31 Directions: Select the correct sentence.

1) a. I can't find my keys anywhere.

b. I can't find my keys somewhere.

2) a. Something is wrong with the car.

b. Anything is wrong with the car.

3) a. There is anything in this box.

b. There is nothing in this box.

4) a. Nobody knows where she is.

b. Anybody knows where she is.

5) a. Is there nobody who understands Chinese in this class?

b. Is there anybody who understands Chinese in this class?

6) a. Let's go somewhere fun!

b. Let's go nowhere fun!

7) a. Do you have nothing to say?

b. Do you have anything to say?

8) a. Are you waiting for nobody?

b. Are you waiting for somebody?

2.4.1.1.32 DEMONSTRATIVE-PRONOUNS

Directions: Choose the correct answer

1) _____ was a good movie.

- a. That b. Those

2) Are _____ homemade?
a. this b. these

3) _____ is a new item.
a. This b. These

4) _____ are the best muffins I've ever eaten.
a. This b. These

5) _____ was a great experience.
a. That b. Those

6) Are _____ your keys?
a. that b. those

7) Is _____ your house?
a. this b. these

8) _____ were quite expensive shoes.
a. That b. Those

2.4.1.1.33 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) (Holding a book in your hand) Have you read _____?
a. this b. that c. these d. those

2) (Eating a bag of chips) _____ are delicious.
a. This b. That c. These d. Those

3) (Pointing to the magazine in your friend's hand) Can I see _____?
a. this b. that c. these d. those

4) (Pointing to keys in your friend's hand) Are _____ mine?
a. this b. that c. these d. those

5) (Holding a bouquet of flowers) Are _____ for me?
a. this b. that c. these d. those

6) (Pointing to her friend's earrings) _____ are beautiful.
a. This b. That c. These d. Those

7) (Watching a comedy show) _____ is funny.
a. This b. That c. These d. Those

8) (On the drive home from the comedy show) _____ was funny.
a. This b. That c. These d. Those

2.4.1.1.34 ADJECTIVES

What is the adjective in each sentence?

1) I went to the store with my big sister.
a. big b. my c. sister

2) I want to buy new clothes.
a. clothes b. new c. want

3) I bought a warm jacket.
a. warm b. bought c. jacket

4) We ate dinner at a nice restaurant.
a. restaurant b. dinner c. nice

5) I have a great sister.
a. great b. have c. sister

6) We had a fun time.
a. time b. had c. fun

7) The angry customer wanted a refund.
a. refund b. wanted c. angry

8) She returned the broken item.
a. item b. broken c. returned

9) He tells funny jokes.
a. tells b. funny c. jokes

10) She is a happy girl.
a. She b. happy c. girl

2.4.1.1.35 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) He waited a long time. He is a _____ man.
a. patient b. favorite c. big d. fat

2) She loves Italian food. Pasta is her _____ food.
a. patient b. favorite c. big d. fat

3) John is older than me. He is my _____ brother.
a. red b. small c. short d. big

4) My dog eats too much. He is a _____ dog.
a. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy

5) I need a jacket. It's a _____ day.
a. cold b. short c. athletic d. fancy

6) She can't reach the top shelf. She's a _____ woman.
a. red b. great c. short d. big

7) He plays basketball and baseball. He's an _____ guy.
a. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy

8) He is rich. He lives in a _____ house.
a. patient b. fat c. athletic d. fancy

9) He brought her flowers. She put the _____ roses in a vase.
a. red b. small c. short d. big

10) He doesn't have much room to grow vegetables. He planted a _____ garden in his backyard.
a. red b. small c. short d. big

2.4.1.1.36 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Directions: Write the correct answer for each blank.

1) Yesterday was a hot day. Today is _____ than yesterday. Tomorrow will be the _____ day of the week.

2) Samantha is a silly girl. Josie is the _____ girl in the class. Anna is _____ than Samantha.

3) Joe is a big boy. Sam is _____ than Joe. Henry is the _____ boy on the team.

4) Rover is a fast dog. Barney is the _____ dog in the neighborhood, but Spot is _____ than Rover.

5) Today is a sunny day. Tomorrow will be _____ than today. Friday will be the _____ day of the week.

2.4.1.1.37 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) I am usually the _____ boy in my class.
a. tall b. taller c. tallest

2) My new teacher is _____ than my former teacher.
a. nice b. nicer c. nicest

3) She is the _____ girl in my class.
a. pretty b. prettier c. prettiest

4) The accident was the _____ experience of my life.
a. scary b. scarier c. scariest

5) Walking to school takes _____ than riding the bus.
a. long b. longer c. longest

2.4.1.1.38 Write the correct answer for each blank (Superlative).

1) She is a beautiful woman. She is the _____ beautiful woman in the world. She is _____ beautiful than her sister.

2) Jane is popular. Jane is _____ popular than her twin sister. Jane is the _____ popular girl in school.

3) He is qualified for the job. He is the _____ qualified person for the job. He is _____ qualified than the other candidates.

4) Sophie is a careful driver. Their brother is the _____ careful driver in the family, but Audrey is _____ careful than Sophie.

5) Disneyland was an amazing trip. Hawaii was _____ amazing than Disneyland. Europe was the _____ amazing trip I have ever taken.

2.4.1.1.39 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) Mike is _____ nervous than John.
a. more b. most

2) Henry is the _____ consistent player on the team.
a. more b. most

3) My mom is _____ patient than my dad.
a. more b. most

4) That was the _____ painful experience I've ever had.
a. more b. most

5) This is the _____ comfortable bed in the house.
a. more b. most

2.4.1.1.40 Irregular Adjectives

Directions: Write the correct answer for each blank.

1) Steve is a good cook. Sarah cooks _____ than Steve. Karen is the _____ cook at the restaurant.

2) Jason is a bad singer. Eric is the _____ singer in the choir. Julie sings _____ than Jason.

3) Stephanie has little experience for the job. Marie has _____ experience than Stephanie. Alice has the _____ amount of experience among the applicants.

4) Jane has many toys. Her sister has _____ toys than Jane. Their brother has the _____ toys in the house.

2.4.1.1.41 Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1) Michael dances _____ than his friends.
a. bad b. worse c. worst

2) The black boots are the _____ expensive boots in my closet.
a. little b. less c. least

3) Janet is a _____ writer than her peers.
a. good b. better c. best

4) Dogs are the _____ animals in the world.
a. good b. better c. best

5) She has _____ money than her friends.
a. much b. more c. most

ENGLISH FAMILY WORDS (VOCABULARY)

1. COLORS

Learn the names of different colors in English, including shades of color.

What color is it?

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| White | Red | Purple | Light Green | Dark Blue | Silver Or Silver-Colored |
| Yellow | Brown | Grey Or Gray | Light Blue | Bright Red | Gold Or Gold-Colored |
| Orange | Green | Black | Dark Brown | Bright Green | Multicolored |
| Pink | Blue | Light Brown | Dark Green | Bright Blue | |

2. TIME

Here are some English words related to time.

Units of time

Second
Minute
Hour
Day
Week
Fortnight
Month
Year
Decade
Century
Weekend
Leap year

Times of day

Morning
Afternoon
Evening
Night or night time
Midday or noon
Midnight
Dawn
Dusk
Sunrise
Sunset

Other time related words

Now
Then
Immediately or straight away
Soon
Earlier
Later

Occasionally
Sometimes
Often or frequently
Usually or normally
Always
Every day or daily
Every week or weekly
Every month or monthly
Every year or yearly

Frequency

Never
Rarely

3. DAYS OF THE WEEK

Learn how to say the days of the week in English. Note that these are written with an initial capital letter.

What day is it?

Sunday

Every Monday or on

Every Friday or on

What day is it today?

Monday

On Monday

Mondays

Fridays

Tuesday

On Tuesday

Every Tuesday or on

Every Saturday or on

Wednesday

On Wednesday

Tuesdays

Saturdays

Thursday

On Thursday

Every Wednesday or

Every Sunday or on

Friday

On Friday

on Wednesdays

Sundays

Saturday

On Saturday

Every Thursday or on

A week tomorrow

Thursdays

A week on Tuesday

4. MONTHS AND SEASONS

Learn the names of the months and seasons in English. Note that the names of months are written with an initial capital letter.

Months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August

September
October
November
December
in January
in February
in March
in April

in May
in June
in July
in August
in September
in October
in November
in December

Seasons

spring
summer
autumn (US English: fall)
winter
in spring
in summer

in autumn (US English: in fall)
in winter

5. THE FAMILY

Here are some English words related to the family, including the names of family members, words to describe marital status, and some words related to weddings.

Family members

Father (familiarily called dad)
Mother (familiarily called mum)
Son
Daughter
Parent
Child (plural: children)
Husband
Wife

Brother

Sister
Uncle
Aunt
Nephew
Niece
Cousin
Grandmother (familiarily called granny or grandma)

Grandfather (familiarily called

granddad or grandpa)
Grandparents
Grandson
Granddaughter
Grandchild (plural: grandchildren)
Boyfriend
Girlfriend

Partner
Fiance
Fiancee
Godfather
Godmother
Godson
Godddaughter
Stepfather
Stepmom
Stepdaughter
Stepbrother
Stepsister
Half-sister
Half-brother

Brother-in-law

Other words related to the family

Relation or relative
Twin
To be born
To die
To get married
To get divorced
To adopt
Adoption
Adopted
Only child
Single parent
Single mother
Infant
Baby
Toddler

Engaged
Married
Separated
Divorced
Widow
Widower

Weddings

Marriage
Wedding
Bride
Bridegroom
Best man
Bridesmaid
Wedding day
Wedding ring
Wedding cake
Wedding dress
Honeymoon
Anniversary or wedding anniversary

The in laws

Mother-in-law
Father-in-law
Son-in-law
Daughter-in-law
Sister-in-law

Marital status

Single
stepson

6. THE WEATHER

Here are some English words you may find useful when talking about the weather.

Weather conditions

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Sun | Thunder |
| Sunshine | Lightning |
| Rain | Storm |
| Snow | Thunderstorm |
| Hail | Gale |
| Drizzle | Tornado |
| Sleet | Hurricane |
| Shower | Flood |
| Mist | Frost |
| Fog | Ice |
| Cloud | Drought |
| Rainbow | Heat wave |
| Wind | Windy |
| Breeze | Cloudy |
| Strong winds | Foggy |

Misty
Icy
Frosty
Stormy
Dry
Wet
Hot
Cold
Chilly
Sunny
Rainy
Fine
Dull
Overcast
Humid

Other words related to weather

Raindrop
Snowflake
Hailstone
To melt
To freeze
To thaw
To snow
To rain
To hail
Weather
forecast
Rainfall
Temperature
Humidity

Thermometer
High pressure
Low pressure
Barometer
Degree
Celsius
Fahrenheit
Climate
Climate
change
Global
warming

7. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Here are some English words you can use when describing someone's appearance or personality, as well as some words for different feelings.

Physical characteristics

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Tall | Scruffy | Beard |
| Short | Good-Looking | Moustache |
| Slim | Attractive | Long Hair |
| Thin | Beautiful | Short Hair |
| Fat | Pretty | Straight Hair |
| Obese | Handsome | Curly Hair |
| Well-Built | Ugly | Fair-Haired |
| Overweight | Old | Blond-Haired |
| Medium | Young | Or Blonde- |
| Height | Middle-Aged | Haired |
| Well-Dressed | Bald | Brown-Haired |
| Smart | Baldheaded | Dark-Haired |

Ginger Haired
Blonde
Brunette
Redhead

Feelings

Happy
Sad
Miserable
Worried
Depressed
Excited

Bored
Fed Up
Pleased
Delighted
Surprised
Astonished
Disappointed
Enthusiastic
Relaxed
Stressed
Anxious
Tired

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Weariness | Cheerful | Clever | Rude | Conceited |
| Exhausted | Generous | Intelligent | Bad-Mannered | Modest |
| Annoyed | Kind | Unintelligent | Impolite | Brave |
| Angry | Mean | Arrogant | Emotional | Cowardly |
| Furious | Crazy | Snobbish | Polite | Absent-minded |
| Livid | Sensible | Happy | Funny | Talented |
| Disgusted | Serious | Unhappy | Witty | Obedient |
| Emotional Characteristics | Honest | Stupid | Boring | Disobedient |
| | Dishonest | Outgoing | Patient | Principled |
| | Good-Humored | Cautious | Impatient | Corrupt |
| | Humored | Adventurous | Sophisticated | Unscrupulous |
| | Bad-Tempered | Shy | Crude | |
| | Moody | Introverted | Cheeky | |
| | Hardworking | Extroverted | Friendly | |
| | Lazy | Easygoing | Unfriendly | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

8. CLOTHING AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Learn the names of common clothing and personal items in English.

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Clothing | Jeans | Stockings | Earrings | Wedding ring |
| | Jumper | Suit | Engagement ring | Other related words |
| Anorak | Knickers | Sweater | Glasses | |
| Apron | Leather jacket | Swimming costume | Handbag | |
| Baseball cap | Miniskirt | Swimming trunks | Handkerchief | |
| Belt | Nightie (abbreviation of nightdress) | Thong | Hair tie or hair band | |
| Bikini | Overalls | Tie | Hairbrush | |
| Blazer | Overcoat | Tights | Keys | |
| Blouse | Pullover | Top | Keyring | |
| Boots | Pyjamas | Tracksuit | Lighter | |
| Bow tie | Raincoat | Trainers | Lipstick | |
| Boxer shorts | Sandals | Trousers | Makeup | Button |
| Bra | Scarf | Pair of trousers | Mirror | Pocket |
| Cardigan | Shirt | T-shirt | Necklace | Zip |
| Coat | Shoelace | Underpants | Piercing | To tie |
| Dinner jacket | Shoes | Vest | Purse | To untie |
| Dress | Pair of shoes | Wellingtons | Ring | To do up |
| Dressing gown | Shorts | Personal items | Sunglasses | To undo |
| Gloves | Skirt | | Umbrella | |
| Hat | Slippers | | Walking stick | |
| High heels (abbreviation of high heeled) | Socks | | Wallet | |
| Jacket | Stiletto | | Watch | |

9. GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND TERMS

Here are some English words for different geographic features and some other terms related to geography.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Inland features | Hedge | River | Agricultural terms | Coastal features |
| | Path | Canal | | |
| Countryside | Fence | Pond | Agriculture | Ocean |
| Hill | Wall | Lake | Barn | Sea |
| Mountain | Ditch | Reservoir | Farmhouse | Coast or shore |
| Valley | Gate | Waterfall | Crop | Beach |
| Wood | Farm | Well | Harvest | Cliff |
| Forest | Bridge | Dam | Hay | Island |
| Copse | Desert | Power station | Wheat | Peninsula |
| Field | Glacier | Wind farm | Irrigation | Rock |
| Meadow | Jungle | Mine | Livestock | Tide |
| Plain | Rainforest | Quarry | To plough | Wave |
| Moor | Volcano | | To harvest | Pier |
| Bog | Stream | | | Lighthouse |
| Swamp | | | | Harbour |